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M'KINNEY, TEX.

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VOL. 7. M'KINNEY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890. NO. 10

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THE DENTIST,

Who captured the first premium on artificial teeth, and everything else pertaining to dentistry at the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, 1888, has put in more than

3,000 Sets of Teeth

Since the first year office was opened. I will continue to put in artificial teeth for

$6.00 A SET GOLD FILLING $1.00,

Call and see new method teeth without plates, that will not drop nor get loose, nor fall to use remaining teeth, or make the mouth sore. See samples of Gutta Percha Gum Teeth, Gold Plates, Gold Crowns and Porcelain Fillings. Emeral Crowns made to match your natural teeth. Artificial teeth carved for deformed jaws, a specialty.

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Do not be deceived or misled by the statements of the old fossilized and sore-headed dentists, whose methods of practice have long since gone out of date, and who are opposed to the progress and advancement of dental science; but call and see the facilities of my dental establishment for producing strictly first-class work, unsurpassed by any dental office in America. My establishment is conducted on strictly business principles, independent of any clique or combination or code-of-ethics influence.

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Those who wish to purchase any kind of
Fruit Trees, Vines, Flowers, Evergreens, or
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M'KINNEY :-: NURSERIES
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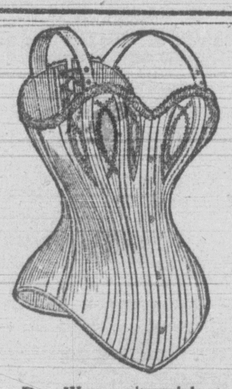

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YOUNG MEN—Middle-aged and old, single or married, and all who suffer with lost manhood, nervous debility, spermatorrhoea, seminal losses, sexual errors, lack of energy, impoverished blood, unfit for marriage; also blood and skin disease, syphilis, eruptions, bone pains, swellings, ulcers, effects of mercury, kidney and bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, incontinence, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Eye and ear diseases cured promptly, CATARRH and all throat and lung diseases.

URETHRAL stricture permanently cured, removal complete—neither knife, caustic nor dilation—without pain or injury. Proof indisputable.

DRS. BETTS address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Office over H. C. Herndon's drug store, Northwest corner public square

M. S. METZ, M. D.
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon
McKINNEY, TEXAS.
Chronic diseases and disorders of women and children a specialty. All calls, day or night at his office will be promptly attended to.
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Contractor AND Builder
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We will give away absolutely free one of these elegant watches to introduce our new system of advertising. Will also give away a number of Solid Gold Hunting Cases, Ladies and Gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. As you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $50 to $200 per week and upwards. Address, Silverine & Co., Box 918, Portland, Maine.

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PROMPTLY AND PERFECTLY
BRUISES, SWELLINGS, CUTS, &c.
A bruise is a contusion; swellings are inflammations; cuts and wounds are alike disturbances to natural action, through which the veins are clogged, circulation impeded, congestion sets in and pain ensues. Nature is impatient—it tries to right itself and pain intensifies. Bruises and swellings need a soothing influence, but in cuts and wounds hardly any one would pour a liquid remedy into a gaping wound. So soon as nature brings the parts together, almost at once,
St. Jacobs Oil soothes, clears away obstructions, heals the injured tissues and restores. Used according to directions, it helps nature and cures
PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY.
Mr. Louis Rush, 49 Preston Street, Detroit, Mich., says: "Pitching ball I sprained and bruised my arm; two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me."
Mr. Gustav Nauwald, Jr. (Tivydale), Fredericksburg, Texas, writes, August 20, 1889: "I was badly cut with a scythe; half bottle St. Jacobs Oil cured me." It CURES.
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PRACTICE LIMITED TO
EYE, EAR, THROAT
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F. P. PIKE, JR., President, Fort Worth or Dallas, Tex. The Dallas Business College succeeds the Lawrence Commercial College.

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HIGH-ARM NO. 9,
The lightest running, lock-stitch Sewing Machine
—IN—
-THE WORLD.-
Awarded the highest possible
PRMIUM.
THE ONLY
Grand : Prize
At the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1889.
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IS SOMETHING NEW.
You cannot afford to buy a Sewing Machine without first seeing the No. 9. For sale by
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TO ALL POINS
NORTH AND EAST.
THROUGH TRAINS CARRY
PULLMAN . . SLEEPERS
Between Points in TEXAS and
CHICAGO, . . ST. . . LOUIS
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KANSAS CITY.
Close Connections in all of the above cities with fast trains of eastern and northern lines, make the M., K. & T. Ry the best line to
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J. J. FREY, Gen. Supt, SEDALIA, MO. O. J. WALDO, Gen. Traffic Mg'r
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Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

STATE CAPITAL BUDGET.

Wonderful Increase in Value of Certain School Lands.

INDEPENDENT TICKET FEARS.

Indicated by the Resolution Adopted at the Democratic State Executive Committee Meeting with Reference to Unorganized Counties.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 7.—The land commissioner sent down to Harrison county a list revaluing school lands in that county, raising the valuation to $3 per acre from $2 on all the fifty-one detached sections and raising the price on four sections in block 1, Houston and Texas Central, to $7 an acre from $3, it having been learned that the railroad alternate section had been sold last week for $7 an acre.

Applications have come in for the purchase of fifty-one sections, amounting to some 100 applications. This land has been on the market at $2 an acre for about three years, but required settlement.

The March sales of school lands, etc., amount to: School lands 94,815 acres, university and asylum lands 2952, total 97,777 acres, the largest sale of any one month since the law went into effect, except August, 1889.

Chartered: The Comanche Brick and Tile company of Comanche, and the East Texas Loan and Savings association, $250,000 capital; incorporators, John T. Bonner, James T. Harris and H. C. Huggins.

Hon. E. D. Linn of Victoria is a candidate for nomination to the office of land commissioner. Mr. Linn's legislative experience and perfect familiarity with the land laws and policies of the state for the past twenty-five years eminently fit him for the place.

Several large real estate deals have been reported, though not filed for record. There is an extraordinary demand, several capitalists from abroad and several local speculators being in the market. Every portion of the city and suburbs is being examined. The public carriages are busy taking people around to view the bargains. The sentiment in favor of the dam is very strong and is at the bottom of the flurry in real estate.

The following extracts from the proceedings of the Democratic executive committee at Lampasas are interesting. The following resolutions after general discussion by members, in which Messrs. Pressler of Comanche, Sayers of Bastrop and Templeton of Clay made earnest opposition, was adopted by a vote of 14 yeas and 11 nays.

Resolved, that in effecting the temporary organization of the next Democratic state convention to be held in this state, each unorganized county thereof be allowed at least one vote, provided that each of such counties hold within their respective limits a Democratic convention [illegible] to elect delegates and such election or appointment be duly certified to the proper authorities in accordance with the usages of the party.

Upon motion of Mr. Smith, of Hill county, it was unanimously resolved that the committee fully and heartily indorses and adopts as its expression the letter of Chairman Finley addressed to the editor of the Corsicana Observer, Feb. 5, 1890:

TYLER, TEX., Feb. 5.—Editor Corsicana Observer—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 1st, asking me to state the qualifications that should prevail in the admission of persons into the primary councils or actions of the Democracy, has been received and considered, and in reply I beg to say:

First—A man should be a Democrat who participates in Democratic primaries.

Second—He should reside in the locality where the primary is held and possess the general qualifications of a voter.

Third—Where it is thought necessary to protect the party against its enemies getting into its councils or participating in its primary action, the local executive committee should provide the method, being careful not to exclude no Democrat who openly espouses the principle of the party and is willing to support its action by voting for its nominees.

Forth—In case of convention it is usual and proper to pledge the delegates to the support of the action of that body and the action of the party generally. In the case of primary elections the party voting should be able to satisfy the officers of election that he will be a qualified voter in that locality at the next election, openly announce his belief in the principles of the Democratic party and pledge himself to support the party nominees.

The party has not either in its national or state organizations announced any cast-iron or fixed rules to govern in admission to primaries, but trusts to the loyalty and discretion of its members in local organizations to protect its primaries from intruders and at the same time to freely and gladly admit into her ranks and councils all Democratic voters, however recent their conversion. I trust and expect that the Democracy of Navarro county will be preserved in its purity, energy and influence, and that peace and harmony will prevail in her ranks.

The resolutions indicate that the committee apprehended an attempt to control the party by classes not in accord thoroughly with the party, who, failing, will go out of the convention and vote against the ticket.

Gov. Ross has received the following:

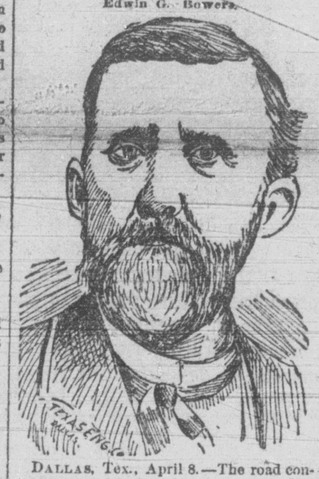
JEFFERSON, TEX., April 2.—Gov. Ross—Dear Sir: You will find enclosed, check for $125, the result of our efforts with $1 contributions in behalf of the confederate home at Austin. We regret that it is not a larger sum. Would be glad if you would have this noticed in the papers, including the Dallas News, so the people of Jefferson may see that their money has been handed in. There being no ladies appointed to collect for it here, we felt that some effort should be made and went out two evenings among the people. Respectfully, MRS. DR. A. CLOPTON,
MRS. WM. J. SEDBERRY.

Mayor McDonald has issued his proclamation for an election by property holders, real estate and personal property tax payers, to determine about issuing bonds for building the dam. The election is fixed for May 5.

Bricklaying at a Standstill.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 9.—There is little change in the status of the bricklayers' strike. The contractors are firm in their determination to resist the demand of the men, and the union bricklayers are equally determined to enforce the demand. The demand made by the bricklayers were at first incorrectly reported. The position is this: The men have been receiving $4.50 per day for ten hours work, and in a few instances as high as $5 per day. The demand is that they receive the same rates, but that the day be cut down to nine hours, making it practically a demand for an increase of wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour. With few exceptions the bricklayers here are all union men and in consequence brick work all over the city is practically stopped until the difference is settled.

Edwin G. Bowers.



DALLAS, Tex., April 8.—The road convention assembled here to-day. The convention was called to order by Edwin G. Bowers, county judge of Dallas county. Representative men from all parts of the state are in attendance, and much is expected on account of the representative character of the personel of the assemblage.

To Judge Bowers is due the credit of the plan of this road convention.

TEXAS DEAD,

Who Lie Buried in a Virginia Cemetery—An Interesting Circular.

To those whose dead lie buried in the cemetery at Charlottesville, the appended letter and memorial will be full of interest:

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, April 6.—I enclose an appeal from the Ladies' Memorial association of Charlottesville and a list of the soldiers from your own state who lie buried in our cemetery, begging that you will aid us in the work so dear to all our hearts by publishing in your paper the list and as much of the appeal as you have space for. The names may catch the eyes of some who knew and loved them, and surely most, if not all, of your readers will be interested and willing to aid us in accomplishing our work. [illegible] ladies mentioned on the appeal will be most gratefully received.

Dear Sir: In the cemetery at the University of Virginia are buried 1097 confederate soldiers. Of these, 82 are from Alabama, 13 from Florida, 224 from Georgia, 84 from Louisiana, 4 from Maryland, 69 from Mississippi, 200 from North Carolina, 161 from South Carolina, 10 from Tennessee, 12 from Texas, 192 from Virginia, 29 whose states are uncertain and 17 not known.

These men died for the south and for a cause that was sacred to our people. Their graves, although they have not been altogether neglected, are greatly in need of attention, and a movement has recently been set on foot to put them in decent order and if possible erect a simple mouument to their memory. The people of our vicinity are responding to the call in this behalf as generously as they are able; but it is necessary to invoke aid beyond the community, and inasmuch as nearly all the Confederate states are represented, it is deemed not inappropriate to send this appeal into the states from which these dead heros came.

The United States spent great sums in protecting and beautifying the graves of the Federal dead. Our dead are as sacred to us, and though we cannot build such beautiful cemetaries or splendid monuments, we can, without great pecuniary sacrifice, at least keep their graves green and rescue their names from oblivion. Therefore this personal appeal is made to you to contribute to that end. Any amount you may feel able to give will be gratefully received.

MRS. ANNIE BLEDSOE DINWIDDIE, President.
MRS. GENERAL T. L. ROSSER, First Vice President.
MRS. WILLIAM C. PAYNE, Secretary.
MISS MARY L. MINOR, Treasurer.

Below are given the names of Texans buried in that cemetery:

TEXAS TROOPS.

Atkinson, A. 1st Co. H; Barlow, J. F., 1st Co. E; Benjamin, G., 5th Co. F; Howe, J., 5th Co. H; Lennox, A. C., 4th, Co. G; McLean, J., 5th, Co. H; Morris, W. J. 1st, Co. G; Morris, W. J., 1st, Co. I; Pickett, J., 1st, Co L; Rabern A., Wigfall's regiment; Rogers, W. G. 4th, Co. E; Willington, J. D., 4th, Co. K; "12," unknown, 17.

STATE BREVITIES.

Work in mines at Bowie is resumed.

Yoakum wants a railroad to Victoria.

Fire-proof brick is found under the coal at Bowie.

A block of fine stone buildings will be erected at once at Cisco.

It is said that a tap road will be run out from Bowie to the coal mines.

The M. K. & T. will come through Sealy and the people are jubilant.

A norther at Hearne came very near freezing.

The Commercial bank will erect a building at Vernon.

An eastern company will erect a cotton and woolen mill at Bells.

A flour mill is being erected at Brownwood.

Eight carloads of freight have gone out from El Paso.

A railroad is talked of from Laredo to Brownsville.

Trains from Houston are delayed by heavy washouts.

IN THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

More Breaks in the Levees on the East Bank Reported.

Thousands of Cattle Being Drowned—Greenville Flooded and Helena on the Verge of It—The Situation Around Arkansas City.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 8.—The Easton breakwater is now filling the Bogue Phalia country, east of Deer creek, and with the water from the Huntington and Offutt breaks, is raising the flood line in Black Bayou swamps something like three feet above the high water of 1882. The ridges usually depended on for stock are going under, causing unexpected embarrassment to the planters. The people and the mules are easily taken care of. As for cattle, hogs and chickens, the problem becomes almost insurmountable, and there will be a general loss of this character of property. The people have moved out of the bottoms to the fronts, and in many cases are putting in false doors to their houses. The general character of the overflow is as deep as seven feet back in the swamp, with only a foot or two in the places overflowed on the front, with ridges that have no water. Still the tremendous development of this valley has brought in thousands of people who look with terror upon the water surrounding them as far as the eye can reach, and can not get over the curious sensation, although it is only a couple of feet in depth. The northern part of the city, comprised of residences, has from one inch to two feet of water in the streets, while the population is paddling around in every conceivable description of improvised boats and on rafts. Many persons who never experienced an overflow are panic-stricken. The business portion of the town is intact. There is no water in the southern portion. Still the aspect of the Black Bayou and Bogue Phalia country is more serious, and when these waters reach the water from the Skipswith break, in Issaquena county, they will entail a heavy loss in stock and movables. No further loss of life has been reported anywhere, nor is any apprehended, except what might occur from an occasional accident. The present overflow is two weeks later than the overflow of 1882, and the water is about two feet higher than it was then. The water in the northern part of the city is at a stand, showing that the crest of the flood wave has passed, and if there are no other breaks near here the whole of the city will not be submerged. This place and the country laying next to the river south of here are the only ones of refuge for the Black Bayou stock except in cases where the mules and stock had been housed in the overflowed district before the completion of the levee system. An overflow every year or two was expected, but confining the river has so raised the flood level as to put the most favorable localities under water, while the places that of people in our town can be seen poling about in from two to four feet of water. The Black Bayou and Bougue Phalia overflow has cut off rail communication on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway, as well as on the Georgia Pacific, and Greenville goes back to steamboat communication as of yore. This feature catches the panicky newcomer with especial force, and adds immensely to their mental discomfiture. The Sunflower country is safe unless some other breaks occur above. The Yazoo river will carry all the Austin breakwater. Owing to the immense rain which fell throughout the levee district to-day, grave apprehensions are felt for the levees in upper Bolivar county. Late news from Skipwith Landing says the ends of the crevasse are caving again, and the few remaining storehouses and other buildings which have so far stood against the strong current are threatened with annihilation. The railroads are heavy sufferers, most of their fine trestles and bridges are gone, and in many localities the cross ties, together with the steel rails, are washed from their beds.

At a public meeting of prominent colored citizens held to-day the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Great numbers of our people in the city of Greenville, as well as throughout the country in the various overflowed districts, have been driven from their homes by the floods, and have been forced to huddle themselves on the levees and in the upper stories of cabins, gin houses and public buildings, together with animals and poultry, without sufficient food or proper means of sustenance, and against all laws of health, and are greatly in need of charitable assistance, and,

Whereas, the few who are upon high and, unmolested by the floods, are unable to furnish sufficient accommodations and aid for those who are suffering; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed to solicit immediate aid and assistance through local subscriptions, and to request the state and national government, as well as the philanthropic public everywhere, to assist them in furnishing relief to the sufferers at Greenville, Miss., and the flooded districts near and around Offut's, Skipwith's and Mound Landing, Miss., and those all along the Black Bayou and Bougue basins.

Resolved, Further, that said committee co-operate with the white relief committee appointed by the town council in soliciting and distributing such funds or assistance as are received from local contributions.

All applications for aid and contributions should be addressed to A. G. Pearce, Greenville, Miss., chairman of colored relief committee.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S MESSAGE.

He Makes a Number of Important Recommendations.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—Both houses of Congress were opened last evening. The two branches held a joint session in the hall of Deputies, Senor Ortiz Montellano, President of the House, presiding, to receive the President's message. President Diaz, escorted by a detachment of troops, arrived at 6:30 o'clock. Several members of the Diplomatic Corps were present at the session. In his message the president says that the internal and external relations of Mexico are peaceful, and that good effects are expected to follow the deliberations of the Pan-American conference for the New World, and the Maritime Congress at Washington for the nations at large. The message refers to the apology of the United States for the slighting remarks of Consul Misener when he presented his credentials to Costa Rica, and states that the United States has promised to take into consideration the protest of Mexico against the bringing of Apache prisoners near the Mexican frontier. The government at Washington, the message says, has refused to consider the proposition of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for the acquisition of Lower California. His Excellency draws attention to the decission of the United States courts in the matter of the fraudulent Abra Well claims, and states that the last installment of the debt to the United States was paid in January last. It is expected, however, that a part of this money will be refunded, owing to the bogus nature of some of the claims. The recognition of the Republic of Brazil is spoken of, as are also the offer of the Spanish government to protect Mexican interests in Morocco, in which country there is no Mexican representative, and the increase in mortality during the month of January from la grippe, which, however, has disappeared. Referened is made to the increase in postal facilities and the receipts from postal dues, and it is recommended that lower rates of postage be charged.

The drainage of the valley of Mexico, the President states, is progressing favorably, and reference is made to the good work of the Pedagogic Congress. The completion of the Mexican Central railroad's branch to Tampico is announced and it is stated that active work is going on in the Interoceanic, Monterey and Gulf, Yucatan and Southern and Tehuantepec roads. Mexico, President Diaz says, will encourage railroad building as being a work of progress. Work in the harbor of Vera Cruz is going forward satisfactorily, and favorable reports have been received from the engineers in charge of the work in the harbor of Tampico, where operations are being pushed. The Federal telegraph system is in a flourishing condition, 938 kilometers of new lines having been erected since September, besides the necessary repairs having been made, and now, in all, 28,000 kilometers of telegraph lines belonging to the different companies are in operation throughout the country. The financial condition of the Republic, President Diaz declares, is flourishing, and Mexico's credit abroad is stronger than ever before. The message recommends retrenchment in the expenses of the government.

A number of Krupp cannons have been ordered by the authorities. All parts of the government, the President declares, are working well.

President Diaz left the city last night on a hunting trip.

On Monday he received the captain of the British war ship Pylides, which is now lying at Vera Cruz.

Tennessee Gubernatorial Contest.

[illegible] ernor, to succeed Robert L. Taylor. The Republican executive committee has already called a convention for June 18th, but it is not known whether the Democratic committee favors the calling of a convention before or after the Republican assemblage. It is believed, however, that it will be held in July or August, as the farmers wish it called for a time that will not interfere with their operations. Hon. W. L. Clapp and Col. Josiah Patterson of Memphis, Col. Jere Baxer of Nashville, and Mr. J. P. Buchanan of Ruthford county, are the candidates for the Democratic nomination. Hon. Julius A. Trousdale of Sumner county, Congressman McMillan and ex-Indian Commissioner Atkins have declined to permit their names to be considered in connection with the nomination. For the Republican nomination, Hon. W. R. Moore of Memphis, and Hon. James A. Warder of Chattanooga, have been mentioned. The coming gubernatorial contests promises to be the biggest in many years, and every move made by either party is anxiously watched. The Prohibitionists may play an important part.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Over 150 painters are out on a strike at Erie, Pa.

Fifteen cases of scarlet fever are reported at Britt, Ia.

Noah L. Rosenberger, dealer in woolens at Philadelphia, has failed for $90,000.

James Lamerson, the wealthiest farmer in Warren county, N. J., has failed for $50,000.

Ten thousand builders' employes and 800 bakers' apprentices are now on a strike at Vienna, Austria.

The Hon. John Reynolds, an old resident of St. Joseph county, died recently at South Bend, Ind.

The United States custom house and postoffice at LaCrosse, Wis., is completed and the various officers are moving in.

Louis Mozler, for many years a saloonkeeper at Helena, Ark., was shot and killed by Louis Koehler; cause unknown.

Miss May Leonard, age 16, died at Lima, Ohio, from an overdose of morphine, taken to alleviate neuralgia of the stomach.

A. W. Grimshaw's farm and large herds of stock were attached by Mrs. Taylor, of Buffalo, on a bond and mortgage at Erie, Pa.

Dr. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton college, has passed his 79th birthday. His health is good, and he walks about four miles every day.

The difficulties between the coopers and the millers of Minneapolis were settled, and all the co-operative shops running.

The miners in the Danville, Grape Creek, Tilton and Kellyville (Ill.) districts have organized to secure the benefits of the eight-hour system.

The Rev. I. G. Hall, who for the past fifteen years has been pastor of the West Market Street Presbyterian church at Lima, Ohio, has resigned his charge.

H. L. Lockport, of Brazil, Ind., charged by his wife with criminal intimacy with his fourteen-year-old stepdaughter, was bound over to the Clay circuit court.

The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad has been compelled to temporarily abandon its trains, owing to the insecure condition of the trestle near Tunica.

THE DEMOCRAT

EDITED AND PUBLISHED

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THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890.

Railroad Regulation.

[BY HON. TOM J. BROWN.]

NO. 7.

Opposition to the creation of a railroad commission assumes so many different phases and the objections urged are so numerous that it would be a work well nigh interminable to answer all of them. To single out those most commonly urged, is the best that can be done. These objections are often as inconsistent as it is possible for two positions to be, yet they are urged with a persistency that would do credit to a better cause. As one objection after another has been refuted and put to rest the ingenuity of the ablest men of the nation, as well as in this state, forthwith produce something new to mislead and beguile the people.

There is one objection, or rather a threat, that has been urged in every state where the battle has been fought and although overthrown and disproved, it is always brought forward in the next struggle. It appears a lurking suspicion and distrust of our fellowmen. For which reason it is kept alive and ever presented by these parties, who calculate upon the effect that it may have upon the minds of those people, who having been so often outraged by the corporations themselves, may not stop to think of the matter in its true light.

Under the name of objection, [illegible] will buy it, bribe the commissioners and through them oppress the people.

One difficulty in this discussion is to impress upon the people that they are the government themselves, and if the administration of the affairs of state is not pure, it is their fault. They are themselves impure, and well represented by the corrupt officials, or they are negligent and fail to exercise their rights and discharge their duties in electing officers. The latter is the real condition of affairs too often and corruption, through a neglect of duty in this regard, creeps into a a representative government, There are surely in this state honest men who cannot be bought, and the people have the power to choose them for officers.

Fortunately the evidence to disprove the grave charge made against the honesty of commissioners, is at hand and most abundant. The best test of the qualifications of a witness is to ascertain his opportunities for knowing the facts about which he is to testify. I produce two of the best qualified witnesses that can be found. Tho railroads and the people of the states in which the commissions have been tried are the best qualified because they have had the best opportunity to ascertain the truth of this charge, and their occurent evidence is sufficient to establish or disprove it.

By making this threat the railroad corporations have, by the mouths of their officials, from president to station agent, by the mouths of their representatives in the lobbies, and their friends in and out of the legislature, confessed that they are ready and willing to give the bribe, for if no bribe is offered none could be accept.

Commissions of this class have existed in fourteen states for periods of time ranging from two to nineteen years. The railroads have been present and dealing with them all the time. The opportunity and inducemen[illegible] to bribe the commission has existed, and the disposition to give bribe must have existed with these corporations, as it is confessed to belong to railroads as a class. If the corrupt character of the commission existed as charged then the purchase must have been made. If it is true that they have purchased the commissions of the other states and have controlled them against the interest of the public, why is it, that this bitter and determined fight has been made in every state where the measure has been proposed, as it is now being made in Texas? If the commissions of other states have not been bribed then why assert that one created in Texas would be? Are our people less honest than those of other states? If the railroad corporations believed that they could buy a commission (they in fact know whether they can or not) they would advocate the creation of the commission in Texas, because it would be to them the easiest manner of getting rid of this troublesome question. It would not cost as much money to do this, if it can be done, as it does to support and maintain an able legislative lobby at each session of the legislature. By their determined opposition, the railroad companies unintentionally bear the strongest testimony to the incorruptibility of the commissioners.

The people have created and can unmake commissions. In fourteen states they have organized like commissions in the face of the same threat, have tried them for years, and not one of them has ever been repudiated after trial. They have been continued where they existed and introduced into other states upon the faith of this experience. If the commissioners in these states have been bribed by the railroads would not the people of those states have discovered the fact? If they knew of the corruption or had reason to believe that it existed, would they continue the official in office or the office in existence? Certainly they would not, unless they were likewise bought by the corporations, in which event a commission would not be needed. The people of those borne testimony that the commissioners are faithful and honest, and thus the charge is refuted by the best and only qualified witnesses, the railroad corporations and the people of the states in which they have been tried

The proposition is in effect this: "It is safer for the people to trust this great public interest in the hands of men that are willing to give bribes, than to trust themselves to select from among themselves, proper persons to manage their interests, lest they might possibly get a man that would accept the bribe if offered. If the railroad officials would bribe the commissioners to rob the people then will they not commit the robbery when it is left entirely in their own hands? It is fair to assume that their motives and moral sensibilities are correctly represented by the argument advanced by them and those that represent them. If it is true that they would bribe an official, then they ought not to be trusted with the business. and all that they say about the management of the railroads is unworthy of belief.

If it is not true that they would offer the bribe, the charge that the commission would be bought is false, and they and those who make it are guilty of interposing a falsehood in order to defeat the measure. They can choose between the horns of the dilema if the see any choice.

Let us concede, for the sake of argument, that they could buy all of the members of one commission, and that it would be done. The bribed official could not treat the people worse than the bribe givers have done and will do, if the business is left in their control as now. Where would be the injury? It would be no worse to be robbed by the corrupted commissioner than by the corrupting corporations. To carry out the threat made, however, involves the necessity of buying a governor and attorney-general also, for if they were honest the corrupted commissioners would be dismissed from office at once, and arraigned before the courts, tried and imprisoned. If these officials were likewise corrupt and failed to dismiss the bribed commissioners, they would at the next election, be arraigned at the bar of public opinion, tried and convicted, politically beheaded and buried face down with the inscription "for such there is no resurrection." The people hold the power if they will but exercise it and this offense would not be repeated.

This objection also implies the corruptibility of all public officials. If one class is purchasable, then coming as they do from the masses of the people, all other officials coming from the same source are liable to the same charge. What is there in the office of governor, attorney-general, judge of the court, or sheriff, that would make a dishonest man just any more than would the office of a railroad commissioner? Or what is there in the office of railroad commissioner to make an honest man dishonest any more than in the other offices? It strikes at the foundation of all representative government and whenever the people come to believe in its truth must produce anarchy or despotism, between which there is little choice for the masses. It is indeed a false argument and used for a purpose that is unworthy of the magnitude of the question at issue.

Again, it is claimed that it is unsafe to trust this vast interest to a commission because the commissioners would in effect confiscate the investment made in railroads by reducing the rates of charges below what would enable them to pay interest on their bonds. This is wholly inconsistent with the charge, that the commission would be controlled by the railroad companies against the people, for if controlled by the railroad officials they would do the bi ding of the railroad officials. If they were not controlled by the railroad officials but acted in the interest of the people, then it could not be true that they were bribed by the corporations. Inconsistent railroad agents and officers, and those who oppose a commission, but it is a manifest fact that consistency is not specially an ornament of any of them. The charge of confiscation is based upon a claim that is most dangerous to the rights of the people. It is claimed that the corporations have a vested right to collect from the public a tax sufficient to enable them to pay their enormous expense account and also interest on their bonds and dividends on their stocks. If this is ever established it will be done through the courts of the United States and grow out of a perversion of the constitution. The judges of these courts hold their offices for life, are not elected by the people and therefore not responsible to them. It is the more dangerous as it will thereby be placed beyond the control of the people of themselves.

Referring to the figures heretofore given you will see this proposition in its enormity. Upon property worth less than $100,000,000 these corporations have issued bonds and stocks to an amount exceeding $443,000,000 to pay interest and dividends upon which, they claim the right to assess and collect taxes from the people. The claim rests solely upon the proposition that capital invested by corporations in railroad business, whether honestly in construction of the road or in speculating in their fraudulent bonds and stocks has a right of protection superior to that of capital invested by the individual citizen in ordinary business. This is not accorded to any class of business within my knowledge save the railroad and manufacturing corporations. The railroads claim that they have a right to receive profit on what they owe and not upon the value of what they use in the public service. Suppose that a farmer should own a tract of land of one thousand acres worth $20,000, should place upon it mortgages to the amount of $80,000 and with the money thus raised he would buy bonds of the United States, bearing interest and non taxable. When his corn, wheat or cotton is gathered, he says: "I must sell this produce at a price that will pay interest on this mortgage debt, four times the value of the land." Would he not be laughed at by every one? Yet there is no difference between them save that the one is a private citizen and the other a corporation. If the right of the citizen is equal, under the constitution, to that of corporations, then the farmer has the same right to demand the high price for his produce that the corporation has to demand exorbitant rates of freights for its services in transporting the property of the citizen. This is at the same time the most unjustifiable and dangerous claim that has been made for the corporations.

Under the present system the law says to the laborer, "you must take what your labor will command in the market, although it barely gives a scant supply of food and clothing to you and your family," and to the merchant and the farmer, "you must sell for what your articles will command in the market, in competition with others although it will not pay on the investment made in your business, and may bring bankruptcy and ruin to you;" but to the railroad corporation it says "you have a large amount of fraudulent bonds and watered stock outstanding, out of which impecunious speculators have become millionaires, your services are not worth so much, but you may levy upon the laborer, farmer and merchant, all consumers, a tax sufficient to pay interest on this bonded debt and dividends on the watered stock. They are sacred above the rights of the citizens," Could there be a more unequal and unjust state of the law in a free country? Yet it is defended by men who claim to be above all others pure and patriotic.

This is an important branch of this subject. I will resume it in my next article, and attempt to show what is the proper rule by which the rights of the people and the corporations should be settled.

In concluding this article in addition to a communication from Mr. Bowser in the Dallas News of recent date, in which he stated that Northern capitalists declined to make investments in Texas, because our laws were inimical to railroads and foreign capital. Mr. Bowser does not state that he denied this; and indeed the tone of his communication seems to endorse the statement. I challenge Mr., B. or any gentleman to point out a law of this state that discriminates against the railroad corporations or capital, whether of resident or non-resident.

From John Johnson.

MCKINNEY, April 6, 1890.

Editor Democrat.

Again the Examiner calls on me to give the names of the candidates who are willing to run upon their merit and let the people decide for themselves. Surely its editor has not forgotten the first time we met; that though we disagreed on the commission bill. he being against it, we did agree not to personate as that had been the cause of so much strife in the past. Under that agreement I know of no other way than to ask him to go to his own candidates and ask them the question and thereby find out how many are willing for the people to decide upon their own merit without being subject to the dictation of a click.

As I have been such an eyesore and have been accused of advocating the rights of the working people only for the purpose of obtaining office for myself and son, I will say to the bosses that my son has left the district and I am willing to stand aside and vote for men in their own party to fill the leading offices.

There is 75 per cent. of the straights who hold to the same principles that I do, consequently I would just as soon vote for them as our own men in order to prove that I am willing to avoid strife in our county. I am willing to go for Throckmorton first and Hogg second for governor, providing after the third ballot the weakest candidate will draw off in favor of the other. The bosses claimed Owsley as the most talented man in the district. therefore, we need him to help push the commission bill through. Col. Allison will also stand firm for the bill, because he has been tried by the party that elected him. They sent a petition remonstrating against his course in its favor, and yet he never budged from his duty. For floater we presume that no truer, talented, hard-working straight democrat could be named than W. C. Robinson of East Collin. He would be true to the people and an honor to old Collin.

If the bosses are not willing for Denton county to have the senator, why not take John Rike of Farmersville or Dr. Spencer of Weston. Both are excellent men and straight democrats. As for the other county officers, I am willing to support their men who are willing to work without the ex-officio.

I only write this article in favor of peace in the coming election and save our court from bankruptcy. Thirty-eight hundred dollars for one term is too much for the overburdened farmers of Collin county to pay, especially with the present poor prospects before them. Already 75 per cent. of their wheat is destroyed and at least one-half the oats, with boll worms and other insects to contend with during the cotton season.

I called on the papers of Collin county to stand up and speak either in favor or against the commission bill. As yet we have no response. They seem to be as dumb as oysters. Now, I call on the straight democratic clubs of Collin whether they are in favor of regulating the railroad freights by a commission or not.

One reason we want to hear from you is, because the McKinney Democratic club in its resolutions hinted that we had demagogues and communes in the field for governor and Judge Clark head boss of straight democracy of the state, brands us as a mob.

The above views are my own and not for the dictation of any one decision of the people.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Resolutions of Copeville Democratic Club.

At a meeting of the Copeville democratic club, on April 4, 1890, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The democratic party of Collin county has had dissension, strife and divisions within its ranks, and desiring to see the party united on the true and time-honored principles of democracy, we, the democratic club of Copeville, do set forth the following resolutions:

1. That we believe the best mode of creating harmony within the ranks of the party would be to hold primary elections; therefore, we recommend that the executive committee order a primary election for the selection of candidates to fill the various offices of the county.

2. That we are uncompromisingly opposed to primary nominating conventions, believing it to be to the detriment of the best interests of the democratic party of the county.

3. That we be loyal to the demands of no set of men, ring or click, and will be loyal only to the true principles of democracy as set forth by Jefferson and Jackson and practiced by Cleveland.

4. That we believe that the offices of Collin county are self-sustaining and would ask men to declare for office who are opposed to all ex ravagance and all ex officio allowance, and that are willing to hold the offices for what they legitimately pay.

5. That we disapprove the action of the commissioners' court after the county sustaining such financial loss in giving $550.00 extra allowance as ex-officio over and above what our previous court had paid to its officers. (Signed,)

E. E Blount.
J. F. Lockhart,
J. Y. Bowen,
J. C. Saylors,
R. A. Biggers.

Per G. W. Baker,
Secretary.

Minority—E. E. Blount objected to resolutions 2 and 5; J. C. Saylors objected to second resolution.

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The road meeting at Dallas was largely attended which goes to prove that the people are becoming interested in good roads.

Do you want to save money? Buy your clothing, shirts, shoes hats, etc, at Weisman's new store.

Mack Talkington returned from the west yesterday morning. He purchased some land in Wichita county and seems well pleased with that county.

For a number of years I have been subject to violent attacks of inflammatory rheumatism which generally lasted about two months. On the first of this month I was attacked in the knee and suffered severely for two days, when I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it relieved me almost instantly. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it to those who are similarly afflicted everywhere. —R. D. Whitley, Martindale, N. C., Feb. 1888. Mr. Whitley is a very prominent man in this place and his disease was very widely known as he suffered such severe pain.—W. M. HOUSTON & Co., Merchant, Martindale, N. C. 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bro.

The Collin County Medical association met in McKinney Carty as chairman.

Drs. Irwin, Sims, and Matthews were appointed as delegates to attend the state meeting which convenes at Fort Worth on the 22d instant.

City Officers.

Van Alstyne, Tex., April 7. —The city election passed off quietly to-day. The mayor is Newt Taylor; marshal, Joe House. Alderman—J. Ashly McKinney, C. C. McCorkle, W. H. Cave, J. H. Neathery and B. W. Hampton.

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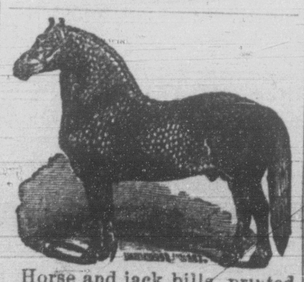

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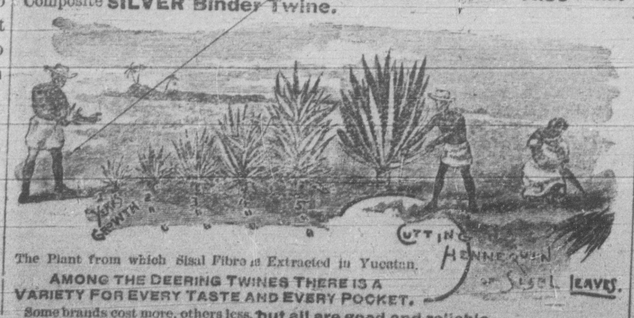

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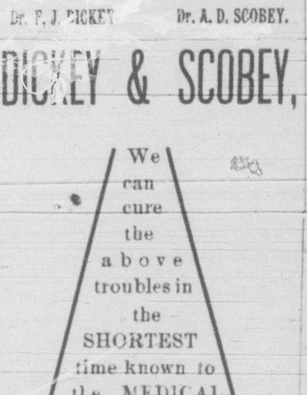

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The horse will stand at my stable, 7 miles northwest from McKinney and one mile west of Liberty church. To insure mare in foal, $10; money due when the fact is ascertained, or when the mare is traded or taken out of the county. Care taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible if any occur.

Premium of $25 will be given for best colt at six months.

JOE RAGSDALE, Roland, Tex.

LOCAL NEWS.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

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J. SUMMER HARRIS, Supt. MISS ANNIE TAYLOR, Secretary.

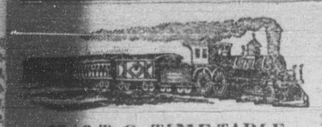
METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Preaching Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M., and Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. J. S. STAFFORD, Pastor

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.
B. HATCHER, Pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30.
T. C. PERRY, Sup't. Secretary.

U. S. PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night
REV. G. T. THOMPSON, Pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30.
T. F. MONTGOMERY, ... Sup't. Secretary.

FARMERS ALLIANCE.

The regular meetings of the F. A. are held on the Second and Fourth Monday nights in each month.
J. F. RAGSDALE, Pres.



H. & T. C. TIME TABLE.

NORTH BOUND.

Mixed.	Express.	Fast Mail.
Leaves	Leaves.	Leaves.
6:35 p. m.	9:40 a. m.	9:55 p. m.
Dallas News train - - -		5.05 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

Mixed.	Express.	Fast Mail.
Leaves	Leaves.	Leaves.
10:30 a. m.	4.52 p. m.	5.53 a. m.
Dallas News train - - -		8.02 p. m.

EAST LINE.

DAILY

No. 87 arrives 12:50 p. m,
No. 88 departs 1:50.

COUNTRY MAIL ROUTE.

Departs for Vineland, Rhea's Mill, and Celina daily (except Sunday) at 8 a. m. Arrives at 5 p. m.

Arrives from Tickey, Altoga, Verona and Blue Ridge daily (except Sunday) at 12 m. Departs at 12:30 p. m.

Arrives from Weston and Rowland daily (except Sunday) at 11 a. m. and departs at 1 p. m.

Arrives from Lebanon, Rock Hill and Parvin daily (except Sunday) at 12 m Departs at 1.30 p. m.

Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Engleman, Lucas, St. Paul and Wylie at 8 a. m. Arrives at 6 p. m.

For Sale.

A first-class New Home sewing machine can be bought reasonably. Inquire at this office.

Smith Bros.

Keep on hand fresh drugs, patent medicines of all kinds. Also toilet articles of any description; in fact, everything in the drug line. Call and see them, east side of the square.

To Our Readers.

Our readers will do us a kindness to mention our paper when patronizing our advertisers, as the latter are always anxious to know whether it is paying them or not.

McKinney, March 18, 1890.
To the Public.

I hereby announce myself as a horse doctor. I can cure every disease of the horse except the glanders. Call at my residence one mile northwest of McKinney at the Waddill farm. No cure, no pay. Respectfully, T. J. JARNAGIN.

Notice.

FARMERSVILLE, March 22, '90.
Editor of the Democrat:

All delegates to the County Alliance to be held on the 16th of April, 1890, at the Hickman Alliance No. 890, who come by public conveyance, will be met at Farmersville by committee to convey them out to Hick man Alliance on Tuesday evening the 15th.

J. M. WRIGHT
A. J. DUNN,
Committee.

Notice.

VINELAND Tex., March 20, 90.
To the Alliance brotherhood of Collin, county: The next regular session of the Collin County Alliance, will meet on the 3d Wednesday in April it being the 16th day. The Alliance will meet with Hick Alliance four miles north of Farmersville. Delegates will come on the railroad will have conveyance to Farmersville the 15th. All sub-Alliances are requested to send delegates as there will be business of importance to be attended to. Fraternally, yours,
KENT, K. KERR,
County Secretary.

Collin county for cotton corn, but Brazoria county, Alvin, for pears, strawberries and grapes.

Dear reader, kindly ask your neighbor to subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce R. D. ALLISON as a candidate for re-election to the office of representative to the lower house of the state legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAMS WARDEN as a candidate for Tax Collector, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. T. ANDREWS as a candidate for justice of the Peace Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. M. BALL, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the democratic party.

W. C. JONES authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Clerk, subject to the action of the democratic party.

GEO. B. ADAMS authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the action of the democratic party.

W. J. Calloway of Tickey was in to see us this week.

☞ Largest stock, best goods and lowest prices at Mississippi store.

The Iowa legislature has passed the Australian ballot reform bill.

☞ See what you can buy a suit of clothes for at the Mississippi store.

Mr. Jack Donaldson died at his home near Clear Lake last Tuesday morning.

☞ Special bargains in silks and white goods at Mississippi store.

Joshua Gotcher of Farmersville gave us a pleasant call last Tuesday. We hope our Farmersville friends will call oftener.

☞ If you enjoy a pretty fit and good shoe or slipper call at S. Weisman.

The concert for the benefit of the Austin Confederate home will be given at Heard's opera house Friday night, April 18th instant. Everybody should attend.

☞ Corn and oats taken at the highest market price in exchange for lumber, at Nenney & Pardue's. 37-1y

The fire boys have received their new suits by the prompt management of S. Weisman who made the order.

☞ If you want to grow rich raising strawberries and pears, write G. W. Durant & Co., Alvin, Tex., who will send full particulars.

Farmers are planting their cotton early this season. We believe they are right because late cotton is more subject both to drouth and worms.

Alvin, the place becoming so noted for its fruits, is midway between Galveston and Houston, and but thirty-two miles from Brazos City—soon to be the great sea port of the Southwest.

H. L. Davis was elected city recorder last Tuesday to fill vacancy made so by the resignation of J. A. Evans.

☞ Nice line of ladies' and misses' hats just received at the Mississippi store direct from New York.

The phonograph or talking machine man is in town. It will pay anyone to examine this wonderful instrument It is a fit monument of its great inventor, Mr Edison.

☞ Our spring stock is now complete and we can offer you bargains you would not find elsewhere.
MISSISSIPPI STORE.

During the month of June the census taker will call on you. Our readers should not refuse to answer questions for the law is very strict. It imposes a fine of $100 on the individual who refuses to answer legitimate questions.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bro.

☞ Everything in the dry goods line can be bought cheap at R. M Board's.

☞ New lawns, gingham and calico at Weisman.

An Accident.

A young man by the name of Jim Jones was killed at Blue Ridge last Saturday night. It seems that young Jones and some comrades had been drinking during the day. Late in the evening Jones started home on his horse. He had only gone about one-half mile northeast of Blue Ridge when his horse, which was going at full speed, turned a corner suddenly when the unfortunate young man fell and struck his head and breast against a stump and bruised him fearfully. He was found by Dr. Webb about 10 o'clock. He had breathed his last when found. It was a very unfortunate affair and the friends of the young man have our sympathy.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use HALL'S Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of Dec., A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Our young friend, A. C. Wilmeth, editor and proprietor of the Scurry County Citizen, is visiting relatives here. It has been six years since Campbell left old Collin for the west, and we understand that he is well pleased with that part of Texas.

For years the editor of the Burlington Junction, (Mo.,) Post, has been subject to cramp colic or fits of indigestion, which prostrated him for several hours and unfited him for business for two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy whenever occasion required, and it has invariably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bro.

A prominent merchant of McKinney suggested to us that we advocate the buying of rat traps, or the purchasing of a large number of rat terriers, by the city, for the purpose of destroying the thousands of rats that can be seen every evening on our streets. Possibly the city could redeem the cost by selling the rats to the tamale men.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to clense the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1 00bottles by all leading druggists.

The DEMOCRAT's agitation of the sidewalks is having its effect. The north side of the square is being put into excellent condition. In fact, work is being done in almost every portion of the city. Fix the sidewalks!

Young women are frequently supposed to have consumption, when the cause of bad health is leucorrhea, whites, or some other female trouble. The system needs iron and uterine tonics, all which are combined in Dr. Dromgoole's English Female Bitters. One bottle taken according to directions will convince you of the truth of this statement. If your druggist don't keep it, write Dr. J. P. Dromgoole, Louisville, Ky.

The three sons of O. D. Winn, Steve, Woodson, and Monroe, aged respectively twelve, fourteen, and sixteen, are farming on W M Abernathy's farm just north of the city. They finished planting their cotton on the 8th instant. Their corn is up and looks well. Success to these hard-working boys and all others who follow their example.

John Willis of the Kentucky House was robbed last Monday night while lying in bed. The robber pulled his clothes from under his pillow and secured a watch and about $25 in cash, after which he made a successful escape.

☞ For the best summer wear at the lowest price, go to R. M. Board.

W. S. Sproles was in the city last Saturday evening on business.

Spring has come and Nature is fast putting on her robe of green

☞ If you need table linens, towels or crash, we have some bargains. WEISMAN.

Altoga Scrap.

Last Monday night a fight took place at Altoga between Allen Mantouth and John Sanders. As far as we are able to learn the facts are about as follows: W. A. Harleson is conducting a singing school at Altoga school house and it seems that some of the boys in and about that community are becoming rather boisterous and inclined to disturb public meetings. On the night referred to a singing was in progress and Mr. Mantouth being a deputy officer was on the watch for a disturbance of some kind. His expectation was soon realized for it is claimed that John Sanders, a young man, broke the monotony by firing a pistol. He was pursued by Mantouth and arrested. Sanders, however, did not like to yield to an officer and consequently proceeded to curse Mantouth to the extreme, which brought forth some heavy blows from the fist of the latter, which inflicted serious bruises on the face of young Sanders. Mantouth came to McKinney on Tuesday last and submitted his case, also $12.50 for the purpose of defraying current expenses.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum, and other affections caused by inpure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Price 50c and $1 at E. N. McAulay & Bro., McKinney, Texas.

Marriage Bells.

The following marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk Keen since our last publication:

W. J. Robertson and C. M. Cook, J. F. Manies and Leona Kate Adamson, James McKinney and Lizzie Pitman.

To the Public.

Yesterday morning on learning that our popular ex-surveyor, Mr. T. B. Wilson, had just returned from a visit to Clear Lake, we sent our reporter around to interview that gentleman.

The reporter found him in an unusual communicative mood. He said:

"Yes, sir; Clear Lake is a very popular place now. The distillery is located there and the boys seem to spend considerable time in hunting and fishing near Clear Lake. Why, I tell you they caught a fish the other day that weighed sixty pounds."

At this remark the by-standers gave a kind of half suppressed "snigger," which seemed to nettle the gentleman of undoubted veracity, and he continued:

"I see no use in laughing about this reasonable story, for reliable parties told me that they caught it out in the woods—I think they shot it." Again the by-standers "chuckled" and Mr. Wilson concluded as follows:

"If the public do not believe this story why, just refer them to me and I will prove it."

At Cost! At Cost!

I take pleasure in informing the ladies that I will from this date until September 1st, sell them millinery and notions at cost. I will carry, during the entire season, the choice new shapes in hats and bonnets and the trimmings necessary for them. On Wednesday and Saturday of each week I will have special sales in goods including pattern hats. Extending you a cordial invitation to call and see that I mean the above, I am respectfully,

MRS. FANNIE JOHNSON.

☞ Spend your cash with R. M. Board.

Our city was crowded last Saturday. Certainly McKinney is a business center.

☞ Go to R. M. Board before you purchase your summer wear.

Mrs. Bettie Straughan informs us that Viney Grove's Literary society will give a free exhibition soon.

CORRESPONDENCE

From Cold Springs.

COLD SPRINGS, GRAYSON CO., April 7, 1890

Editor Democrat:

After a heavy rain last week the ground is again in good condition for plowing, and the farmers are busily engaged finishing up their cotton land preparatory to planting the fleecy staple. Most of the corn is planted, and on some farms the tender blades are up.

The farmers are more or less bothered with Johnson grass, or as some term it Guinea grass. Wherever this pest gets a start it is very injurious to the production of crops.

Several horses have died in this community lately. Mr. W. R. Tatum came near losing a fine 3-year old mule last Saturday. He started to Van Alstyne in a wagon, and before he got half way to town the mule suddenly took the colic and began to reel and stagger and fell to the ground. After working about an hour with it he was enabled to return it home, where he doctored it and soon brought it around all right.

There is some sickness in this neighborhood.

Mr. Julius Sharp has been sick for a number of weeks, but is able to be up and stirring around.

Three members of Mr. Tate's family are down with typhoid fever, and others threatened with the same disease. There are others in the neighborhood sick with typhoid fever, but are on the mend.

Rabbits are as thick here as darkies at a political barbecue. But in the neighborhood where Emmett Albright roams with his gun—a remarkable gun it is, too; of Revolutionary fame, no doubt—the rabbits hide out. When they see Emmett pulling through the thickets with that gun, the rabbits might as well surrender. He says he has shot out of existence over one hundred bunnies.

The young folks of Cold Springs are preparing for a school exhibition, the occasion to be next week. A right royal time is anticipated.

St. Valentine's day was duly observed here, and Cupid had a hand in preparing the missives sent, some of which were literally painted with "love."

Mr. Albright, who was on a visit to his relatives, the family of Mr. Tatum, delivered a lecture Saturday night at the school house, on the subject, "Science of Phrenology." He also address the young folks Sunday morning, and held their closest attention for one hour.

Hurrah, for Tom Brown! The way he is goring the ribs of railroad corporations, in his series of articles on "Railroad Regulation," being published in your paper, is going make a howl. The articles are highly spoken of here, and they are believed to be unanswerable. FINIS.

White's Grove Affairs.

WHITE'S GROVE, April 8, 1890.

To the Democrat.

Corn planting is about over. The early planting has been injured by the recent cold rains. The present warm weather will benefit corn and gardens and place the soil in suitable shape for the immense cotton crop, which is now being planted. Oats are doing very well, wheat is in a bad way. A small, green bug is slowly but surely drawing the life out of it. Already some farmers are plowing their wheat up and king cotton will be planted in its stead. As a general rule farmers are up with their work.

It is gratifying to the people of this section to see so much improvement going on.

Mr. Newsome has had the old Kirkpatrick residence raised, re-modeled and painted. A new chimney has also been put up. The place has been greatly improved in appearance. Gid Dowlin, the contractor, did the work.

Messrs. Standerfer and Pearce are building a new barn for Ed Newsome.

J. L. Stimson has lately made a neat addition to his residence.

Rev. L. F. Palmer preached an able sermon to a large congregation Sunday afternoon. His subject was "Christian education." At the close of the service it was announced that a supper would be given for the purpose of raising funds to paper and seat the new church.

The committee of arrangement as per appointment were: Mrs. L. V. Peters, Mrs. Annie McMahan and Mrs. Lizzie Rudd. The exact time for the supper is not yet fixed, though "May Day" seems to be favored.

The committee will endeavor to make the occasion a pleasant one socially and successful financially. TEXAN.

Pithy Points from Princeton.

PRINCETON, April 4, 1890.

Editor Democrat.

On the night of the 28th of March the "unadulteratedDemocrats" met to organize a club for the protection of the county's interest. Your Judas was there, for when the disciples went up to the temple to pray the devil went too, according to Bible phraseology.

The house was called to order by the president—"appointed by the crown"—and a call made for "jiners" and the enormous membership of three was received. Three hardy sons of Collin had their names enrolled in the "Lamb's book of life." The question, whether we would have a convention or primary was freely discussed by said membership. After wrangling for a while, one of the club made a motion to get those present to say nothing about the meeting and they would deny being there, which was lost.

The recent heavy rains have thrown farmers badly behind with their work in this section. Nature is robing herself in green and we know that the spring time has come, gentle Annie."

A movement is on foot to organize a Bachelors' club at this place with a free admission to editors.

Our worthy postmaster has been on the sick list this week.

COUNTRY BOY.

Suggestions for the Good of the Order.

LUCAS, April 7, 1890.

Editor Democrat.

There is a great deal being said now in regard to the course to be pursued in the coming campaign.

Some want an open race, others want a primary election, while all demagogues and party machinists are wanting and will have if possible, a convention. It seems to me that it would be useless to nominate a county ticket if there is not to be any any opposing party. But says the straight democrat if we have an open race the mugs will have a private ticket made out and some in the race just before the election and gobble up the whole thing. Well, if the doors were thrown open and the mugs are sharp enough to form a ring and beat a ring, isn't that fair. If the matter was settled by a pure and undefiled ballot box is not that democracy? The ballot box is said to be the safe-guard to the people.

But the all-absorbing question that demands our attention is railroad regulation. If the people can not do something in this line we had just as well go home and quit. When the call is made for the convention or primaries let every democrat go right square in and send up delegates to the state convention instructed for the commission and Hogg.

If we mugs do not force this railroad question on them they will keep as mute as a mouse about it.

The fact is that the head leaders of the straight democracy are opposed to a railroad commission and petitioned the men they sent to the legislature to vote against the bill.

But Col. Allison being the hero of two wars, as they had painted on their flag and Ousley knowing the wishes and necessities of his constituency they stood solid against their bosses for which disobedience neither one of them could receive a nomination for dog pelter. But they have selected a crew now that they are sure will yield to the dictates of the bosses.

I see the city club wants to obligate all who participate in clubs to support the nominations of the party all the way through, regardless of men or principle.

I suppose this has always been the u-s-a-g-e of the party; but I can point out a member of straight democrats who acted with the party four years ago who scratched the straight ticket muchly.

The Examiner man will please accept my thanks for information in reference to authority for organizing clubs. I guess he was not here four years ago when the people met at the school houses and organized democrat clubs. They did not have the authority then, so they said.

UNCLE MIKE.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abcess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at E. N. McAuley & Bro.'s

Collin County A. H. & M. Association.

On Saturday, April 5, 1890, a meeting of the stockholders of the Collin County A. H. & M. Association was held at the court house in McKinney.

Upon call of the roll of membership, thirty-seven members answered in person and proxy. The meeting was organized by the selection J. T. Coleman, chairman; R. W. Carpenter, secretary; R. T. Seay, assistant secretary.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a board of directors and W. N. Bush, R. W. Carpenter, Geo Herndon, K. R. Craig, and T. C. Boone were duly elected as such board.

The board of directors then retired for the purpose of selecting the officers for the association and after so doing, reported to the meeting that they had selected for president, W. N. Bush; vice-president Geo Herndon; secretary, K. R. Craig; treasurer, I. D. Newsome.

The board of directors further reported that they had made the following order, viz:

Ordered that the board of directors meet at the court-house in McKinney at 10 o'clock a. m., April 19, 1890, and a meeting of the stockholders is called for 2 o'clock p. m. on same day. Any stockholders not able to attend are requested to send written proxies, as action will be taken at that time with reference to the disposition of the property of the association.

The report of the board of directors was appoved.

It was then resolved that all the county papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock p. m. April 19. J. T. COLEMAN,
Chairman,
R. W. CARPENTER,
Secretary.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There is nothing comparative or hesitating in their language when the official analysts, chemists and scientists speak of the quality of the Royal Baking Powder. "As good as," "harmless," "pure" are tame phrases to describe the superlative merits of this great baking powder. Whenever actual, scientific, practical tests are made, it is emphatically declared superior in its leavening strength, purity and wholesomeness. Witness the report of Prof. Wenzell, of the College of Pharmacy Department, University of California:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19, 1889.

From actual analysis made by me, I pronounce the Royal Baking Powder to be the Strongest and Purest Baking Powder before the public.

It is entirely free from alum and other additions injurious to health.

W. T. Wenzell

Prof. Chemistry College of Pharmacy Dep't, University of California.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruisks, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chidblains, corns and all skin eruptions and Positively cures Piles, or no money required. It is guaranteed to zile perfec tsatfacs tion, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale By E N McAULAY and Bro

Wanted.

A four year old horse with some saddle qualities and broke to work, not less than fifteen hands high.
M. H. BYRNE.

John Donaldson, a republican emisary of North Texas, arrived in this city Monday, and immediately curiosity was aroused as to what was up in the republican ranks or G. A. R. circle to bring him here. Later developments showed he was here as special agent of the census department. His first day's work was badly broken by the friendly ovation tendered him by his many republican friends, among whom he stands as a bright and shining light. He is spoken of as a probable candidate for lieutenant-governor, on the republican ticket for the coming campaign.

SYRUP of FIGS

Presents in the most elegant form THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE —OF THE— FIGS OF CALIFORNIA, Combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It is the most excellent remedy known to CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY When one is Bilious or Constipated —SO THAT— PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH and STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW.

Every one is using it and all are delighted with it.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SYRUP OF FIGS MANUFACTURED ONLY BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

MONEY!

For money and annual interest at 9 and 10 per cent. for thee, four and five years, see,

M. H. BYRNE.

Interest due November 1, each year. Do not be deceived by the vague and indefinite promises of parties that never expect to fulfill them; but go direct to M. H. Byrne who will not promise that which he cannot fulfill. He will give you the best rates of any agent at McKinney.

OFFICE IN THE COURT-HOUSE.

A Message.

How little the left hand knoweth
The deeds that are done by the right,
How little the night time showeth
His sorrowful shades to the light!
How few of the hearts that are broken
Betray to the breaker their grief;
How many harsh words that are spoken
Are the crushed soul's only relief!

Alas! for the childish gladness
We never may know again:
And alas, and alas, for the sadness
That broods like a spirit of pain!
Like some spirit of pain that will hover
Still nearer when sunlight is fled,
Until youth, and youth's last changeful lover
Grow old, and grow cold as the dead!

It is strange that the hands that might lead us
To heaven, refuse us their hold;
That the dear lips that whisper "God speed us,"
Are the lips that are first to grow cold!
But I've, we are nearer the dawning,
Just there is the heavenly light,
And how like the glorious morning
Knows the sorrowful shades of the night!
—Lola Marshall Dean in the Atlanta Constitution.

OLIVE'S STEP-MOTHER.

"She is the sweetest, dearest creature in the world!" said Olive Ogilvie, enthusiastically.

"Humph!" said Miss Jane Barrington. "People didn't use to talk so of step-mothers in my day."

"But then, you see," retorted Olive, with the air of one who effectually silences argument, "there never was exactly such a step-mother before."

"She's not ten years older than yourself," said Miss Jane Barrington.

"And that is the very reason that she sympathizes in all my interests and pursuits so heartily."

"She married your poor, dear pa for a home and to avoid the necessity of going out as a governess," uttered Miss Jane Barrington with acerbity.

"It is false!" cried Olive. "She married him because she loved him."

"Humph!" said Miss Jane Barrington. "You're bewitched, I see. You're under the glamour, if ever woman was. But you'll have a disagreeable awakening some day, Miss Ogilvie; see if you don't. Perhaps you haven't noticed ——"

"Noticed what?" exclaimed Olive with spirit, as the malicious spinster paused a second.

"Oh, never mind," said Miss Jane Barrington, fanning herself and rolling up her eyes. "I'm not one to make mischief. If you haven't perceived it ——"

"Perceived what?" demanded Miss Ogilvie, impatiently. "Oh, dear, how I do hate these mysterious hints and dark innuendoes! If you've got anything to say, Miss Barrington, do say it out and have done with it. If not, I'll go down to the river and see how the children are getting on with their stone grotto.

Thus driven to the wall, Miss Jane Barrington said her say, with a relish in the communication which can scarcely be decribed.

"As I remarked before," said Miss Barrington, "I am the last one to promulgate idle reports; but it is quite plain to all disinterested eyes that your young step-mother, the charming widow, whose deep weeds are so exceedingly becoming——"

"Do go on!" cried Olive, in agony of suspense.

"It is quite the gossip of the place," went on the backbiter, "that Mrs. Hayden Ogilvie is carrying on a lively flirtation with Albert Stanfield."

"With Albert Stanfield! Impossible!" cried Olive incredulously.

"Just what I should have said myself," said Miss Jane Barrington, piously, "if I had not been an eye-witness to all her goings-on with her poor, first husband not yet cold in his grave, and ——"

"Be silent!" cried Olive, springing to her feet so suddenly that Miss Jane Barrington started backward and tumbled with more precipitation than grace over a square ottoman. "How dare you utter such slanderous falsehoods? and to me, of all other persons in the world, who owe everything to her loving care, her more than maternal kindness! I despise myself for standing here to listen to it!"

And she swept away with the royal face of a princess, her cheeks dyed carmine and her eyes glittering like wrathful stars.

Straight as an arrow she went to the suite of apartments occupied jointly by herself and her young step-mother at the Crown hotel, a summer resort of some celebrity among the mountains that wall in the blue waters of a Cumberland lake.t

The door was open, the soft August breeze blew the muslin window draperies to and fro, and a piece of embroidery lay on the table with the needle yet sticking in its folds and the thimble beside it. All the tokens of a recent presence were there, but the room was empty.

"She has taken her book down to the little woodland spring," said Olive to herself; and she ran down the cool, secluded path, where intermingled sunshine and shadow made a moving checker-work at her feet, calling, "Mamma! where are you mamma?" as she went.

But no answer came. The woodland spring bubbled out in cool drops over the ferns that shadowed its pool, the birds sang overhead, and that was all.

"Oh, dear!" said Olive to herself, "where can she be?"

She wandered along farther down the glen, swinging her hat by its strings as she walked, her footsteps falling noiselessly on the velvet turf, until suddly she paused, stricken to the heart as if a barbed arrow had pierced her quivering flesh.

For, hidden away by the leafy covert of tremulous birches and white pines, upon the moss-covered trunk of a fallen tree sat Mrs. Ogilvie, in her deep mourning robes, her face turned wistfully upward, while in an attitude of the intensest devotion Albert Stanfield leaned over her.

Olive Ogilvie did not mean to listen; she was an honorable girl, with a keen sense of delicacy; but all volition seemed gone from her at the moment. She leaned, pale and trembling, up against a tree, and could not but hear the words spoken within a stone's throw of her.

"Believe me, Albert, I appreciate the treasure of your love," said Mrs. Ogilvie, softly; "but I do not know whether I am justified in accepting what you offer."

"Dear Mrs. Ogilvie——"

"No—stop!" said the widow, resolutely motioning him away as he would have drawn nearer to her. "Are you not premature? Have you reflected how very, very brief a period of time has elapsed since Mr. Ogilvie was laid in his grave?"

"I have forgotten nothing," the ardent lover made reply. "Nor do I deem it any disrespect to the dead in that I would fain extend the tenderness and protection of my love over the one who was dearest to him in life. Say that you will grant my prayer. Give me but one word of encouragement and I shall be happy."

"I must have time for reflection," Mrs. Ogilvie answered, hesitatingly.

"Time! time!" Stanfied impatiently retorted. "You have had time enough already, surely."

"But this is a matter of such vital importance. Albert, you must rest contented if I promise you your answar tomorrow."

"You will not forget the truth and sincerity of my love—the deep loyalty of my heart?"

"I will remember it all, Albert; only let us return to the hotel now. Olive will miss us and it grows toward sunset."

So they passed on, and Olive, waiting in a sort of dull, dead passiveness for them to disappear through the green wilderness of the leafy dell, took her languid way back to the hotel.

"And I believed that he loved me!" she kept repeating over and over to herself. "I allowed myself to be duped by the tender tones of his voice, the dark light of his eyes! Oh, what a fool—a fool I have been! Yet if it had been any other hand than hers to dash the bright cup from my lips! Oh, mamma! mamma! And I loved and trusted you so entirely?"

Poor Olive! It was like a new phase of life's bitterness and treachery to this petted darling to find out that there were other hopes, and joys, and interests in the world clashing sharply against her own.

She sat down and looked helplessly around. Here was the bright tracery of filoselle embroidery that she had commenced but a few short hours ago; it did not seem to her as if she could ever touch it again. There was the unfinished novel; she did not care a penny now whether the hero and heroine got married or not.

"I'll go and live with Aunt Sarah," said Olive to herself. "It will be a monotonous life, but—but it's all that's left me now. I don't care for much variety or brightness."

"Olive, darling, where are you?"

It was Mrs. Ogilvie's voice, Mrs. Ogilvie's footsteps, and, although Olive would have fled from her presence, it was too late to do so now. The young step-mother came up to her and seated herself at the girl's side.

"I have something to tell you, Olive."

Olive shrank away from the arch, questioning gaze of her step-mother's eyes.

"I know what it is," said she faintly. "You are going to be married."

"I? My dear child, what could possibly put such an idea into your head? You are the one who is to be married, if you can bring yourself to say 'yes' to the suit of Albert Stanfield."

"Mamma!"

"He has been urging me for permission to address you this long time, but I have scarcely dared to consent, knowing how recent a date has elapsed since the death of your dear father. But perhaps I have no right longer to object. He loves you tenderly and truly. He would lay down his life for you, and I believe him to be worthy even of my Olive. Shall I tell him you will listen favorably to his suit?"

Like a burst of renewed sunshine after the blackness of a thunder-shower Olive's face grew brilliant, and throwing her arms around her step-mother's neck she sobbed out: "Mamma! mamma! I have been so wicked in my heart! O mamma! can you ever forgive me?"

And then she told her story.

"Go to Albert, my dear," said her step-mother, smiling. "He will convince you presently that all is right with your heart and his."

This was the end of Olive Ogilvie's tribulations. And she still firmly persists in her belief that she has the best step-mother in the world. And Miss Jane Barrington is rather disappointed than otherwise.—*N. Y. Evening World*

ORIENTAL BED-CLOTHING.

How the Japanese and Chinese Sleep in Their Native Land.

Wong Chin Foo writes in the New York *Evening Sun*: In the land of the orient the tastes of people as regards sleeping accommodations are as widely different from the English and American as their daily life. In Japan the only bedding is made in the shape of a huge gown or overcoat, with sleeves, and each sleeve accommodates a sleeper, who crawls into the aperture very much as a kitten would. Like their cousins, the Chinese, the Japs use no sheets, unless the lining of the "night overcoats" can be looked upon as sheets. Their pillows are miniature bureaus made out of either rattan or polished wood, filled with drawers to hold their jewelry and other valuables while they themselves are asleep.

There are no bedsteads in Japan. The same spotless floor that answers for table, chairs, and dancing stage is utilized for sleeping purposes. In China there are bedsteads, and these, with the bed clothing, form the most ornamental portion of the household furniture. It is as the piano and pillow-shams of a well-regulated American house. It is a common thing for a Chinese gentleman to spend $5.000 or even $10.000 cash for a beautifully carved and jeweled bedstead, and $1,000 or more for simple embroideries on the edges and corners of his favorite quilt.

These latter are very numerous and varied among those who are able to enjoy such luxuries. None of these coverlets are less than "three-ply" affairs; indeed, such is the superstition among the almond-eyed aristocracy that not one of them could be hired to sleep under a coverlet that is composed of only one or two thicknesses. The former indicates (to their mind) extreme poverty, while two is considered an even or unlucky number. Therefore all the Chinese bed-clothes are either padded or a thin sheet of paper is put in the center. Most all the quilts or bed-clothes of the rich are made of silks or satius, with highly colored embroidery work on the exterior, and lined with strong white silk or fine linen, and are only washed about once a year. As in Japan, no sheet is used.

The Chinese bed-making in the mornings consists of folding up every article of bed-clothes in long folds in such a manner as to expose all the beautiful needle-work, and then they are carefully piled one on top of the other upon a neat shelf built against the wall inside of the artictically hung bed curtains. Then the latter is carefully drawn apart to expose the rich rugs and opium layout upon the bed and the folded bed-clothes upon the shelves.

The poorest class of the Chinese have only one "pe," or padded quilt, thick enough to keep them warm the coldest nights in winter, while in summer, like the rich, they use nothing save their own undergarments. In other words, it is either a feast or a famine as far as sleeping comforts are concerned. Unlike the rich, the poorer classes of Chinamen take off the linings of their "pes" about twice a year for cleansing purposes. If a bed in a first-class American hotel where given to a Chinese gentleman he would probably sit up all night waiting for a place to lie down.

"Box and Cox" in Iceland.

Speaking to me about his Icelandic tour last summer Mr. Hall Caine told me the followiug amusing incident: Although Iceland is the home of old sagas, yet, until within the last three years, a play has never been seen by the inhabitants. But three years ago, finding the long winter absolutely intolerable, shut in by ice and snow and the everlasting mountains, the inhabitants of Reikajavik resolved to attempt the drama. Of all the plays on earth they chose "Box and Cox." What would their weird, stern ancestors have said? "Box and Cox," however, "caught on," and in that land of winter it was the only thing that was not a frost. Night after night, week after week, it was played to an ever enthusiastic audience, until at last a special law was passed in the houses of parliament forbidding its representation more than a certain and a very limited number of times.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

James C. and Ann Tomlinson, who live in Plainfield, Ind., recently celebrated their seventy-first wedding anniversary. Mr. Tomlinson will be 100 years old July 14, and his wife is 99.

YOUR HAND IN METAL.

Novel Scheme to Prevent One Person from Stealing Another's Umbrella.

A tall, spare old gentleman has been seen during the last few stormy days in the gallery of the house and strolling up and down the corridors always carrying an umbrella no matter whether Gen. Grosely's weather was fair or foul. Save that his hair and side-whiskers were snowy white he looks very much like the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. His umbrella is, however, more noticeable and noteworthy than himself. As he swings it idly in his long, bony hand or leans upon it while sitting in the gallery looking down on the frenzied scene below, it attracts attention.

It is of silver, but its shape is its peculiarity. That is, it is neither round nor square, convex nor concave—not like pear, prism, pillar, or pot-hooks.

"All there is of it is this: If any man wishes to try my umbrella handle I take an impression in any kind of plaster or wax—the latter is better. That impression is electroplated and the electroplate shell of copper or silver is filled with lead or some lighter composition and fastened on your umbrella. The whole thing can be done in copper for $1. Gold or silver costs more, according to the amount of metal it takes. I can also take the head in wax of your favorite dog or cat, or your wife's canary entire, and then reproduce the impression in metal. They make novel umbrella handles. This handle can be ornamented as much as you please."

Here the old gentleman took from a capacious overcoat pocket a package rolled up in many folds of soft tissue paper. Unrolling it as gently and awfully as if it were the Kohinoor he displayed a superb silver handle surmounted by a lion couchant.

"This," said he, holding it up admiringly, "is one I made for Mr. Blaine. That is his prehensile autoform, so to speak. You can look at this and imagine how the helm of state feels when he has his grip on it. Now, here is another I have made for the president. See the eagle. That is a beautiful piece of work. These conchordal shaped imprints of palm and figures are not so large or decided as those made by Mr. Blaine. Do you think so? I will vouch for their accuracy. There can be no mistake about them. Here is Jean Jacques Ingalls' fine Italian hand, as one of his critics might say. I put a greyhound's herd on it. The greyhound is our most intellectual dog.

"I have used the handle on other things. Here are photographs of a hammer, the superb gavel I have made for Speaker Reed, and a cleaver I am going to give Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, who is the champion headsman of this administration. You see I am mixing a little fun in with my business. That's all right, isn't it? Eh?"

With this the old man wrapped up his darling "auto-manes," stowed them softly in his pocket, gave the umbrella an admiring glance, and trudged up out of the gallery as fast and as gracefully as his rheumatism would allow.

You have to get acquainted with the old man himself to get any idea of it. That is not a hard matter, for he has got a patent on that queer-shaped handle, and inventors usually talk at a dog-trot. Col. Sellers' investments are trifles compared with what our old friend of the umbrella expects to result from his discovery. Asking him to explain it, he said:

"This is what we might call an autograph handle. You see, it fits my hand perfectly. Thumb, palm, joints—all are precisely anticipated in its form. Now, if you take hold of it you will see that it will not fit your hand at all."

The experiment was tried with just the result the old gentleman predicted. It felt like wearing a coat two sizes too big or putting a No. 9 hat on a No. 6 head.

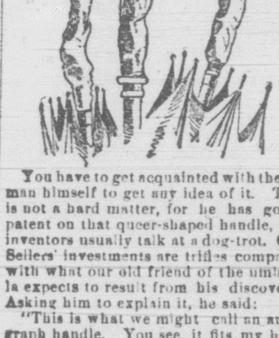
"It is a prime fact," resumed the enthusiastic old inventor, "that no two people in all the hundreds of millions on the foot-stool have hands alike. The police of Paris many years ago seized on the great fact, and made use of it in describing criminals. Every man who falls into their clutches is compelled to make an impression of his right thumb in plaster, and this imprint is preserved, with a description of his hair, eyes, person, and various peculiarities.

"Now, I have discovered an application of this difference in hands to a great practical need. There are 500,000 umbrellas stolen every year. The United States imports 8,000,000 every year, and as many more are made in this country. Anything that will save your umbrella from thieves certainly ought to be welcome.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE KING AND THE CAT.

Also, the King and the Beggar-Maiden—Stories of the Little Ruler of Spain.

Stories of the little King of Spain are in order now that his recovery has been assured, and several new ones have come out. The young King, as is well known, has been brought up in a strictly family



THE KING OF SPAIN.

way, and very much as any other young person of good birth in his kingdom. His mother has very sensibly forbidden the lugging in of the royal features of his life any more frequently than the absolute necessities of the strict rules of Spanish court etiquette required, and except on the occasion of State ceremonials young Alphonso has been attended almost entirely by his mother and by the stalwart peasant nurse who has been his companion from his earliest babyhood to his present comparatively mature age of four years. During his illness she and the Queen were constantly at the little fellow's bedside, and about the only other living creature so constantly in the room was a cat. The young King, before his sickness had begun to tire of the baby playthings that had been at his command, and, seeking other toys, let his fancy light upon a Maltese cat that he saw somewhere about the palace. The animal at once became a creature of distinguished consideration in the royal household. In answer to the name of Perico. The ribbon upon its neck was tied there by the King himself, and when he was taken sick the King insisted that pussy should be in the room with him. So, for a full month the faithful cat was constantly in the sick chamber. Naturally the animal became a great favorite, and one of the high ladies at the court made for it the embroidered cushion upon which it is sleeping in the picture here:

Another story from the sick room, and one that has more of the flavor usually found in stories of royal infants, George Washington and other lofty personages. It deals with a little crippled girl whom the King met on one of his walks or rides about with his nurse before he was taken sick, and to whom, seeing often again, he had taken a fancy. It came to be that whenever the King in his outings saw the little cripple he would make one of the ladies of honor descend from the carriage and carry some little gift to her. When he had been sick for a while he said to his mother one day:

THE KING'S FAVORITE CAT.

"What will become of my little cripple and what will she eat, now that I go out no more?"

"Bread," said the Queen, "like all the poor people; that is, if she can get it."

"I am too little to command," said the King.

"As it is to do good," replied the Queen, "I will permit you to give orders."

The King, at this, said nothing, but the next day he had taken to the little beggar the bonbons some one had sent to himself.

No affidavit goes with this story, but it is a very pretty one, and there is no particular reason why it should not be true.

A Region of Perpetual Frost.

The altitude of the Stevens mine on Mount McClellan (Cal.) is 2,500 feet. At the depth of from 60 to 200 feet the crevice matter, consisting of silica, calcite, and ore, together with the surrounding wall rock, is a solid frozen mass. McClellan is one of the highest eastern spurs of the snowy range. It has the form of a horseshoe, with a bold escarpment of feldsparic rock nearly 2,000 feet high, which in some places is nearly perpendicular.

In descending into the mine nothing unusual occurs until a depth of eighty or ninety feet is reached, when the frozen territory begins and continues for over 200 feet. There are no indications of a thaw summer or winter.

The whole of the 200 feet of frozen walls is surrounded by massive rocks. The miners being unable to excavate the frozen material with pick and drill in the usual way, found that the only way to mine in this peculiar lode was to kindle a huge fire against the "face" of the tunnel, and in the morning take out the ore that had been thawed loose during the night.

In fact, this was the only mode of mining used while going through the frozen belt some ten or fifteen years since. The tunnel is now many hundred feet deep, and still there is no diminution of the frost. There is, so far as can be seen, no opening or channel through which the frost could possibly have reached such a depth from the surface. Besides this there are many other mines in the same vicinity in a like frozen state.

The theory is that the rock was deposited in glacial times, when there was cold enough to freeze the very earth's heart. In that case the mine is an icehouse, whose stores have remained unthawed for at least 80.000 years.

The phenomenon is not uncommon or inexplicable when openings can be found through which a current of air can pass; but cases which, like the Stevens mine, show no opening for air currents must be referred to imbedded icebergs of the glacial period.—*Baltimore American.*

THE BOY.

He is Being Crowded Almost Entirely Out of Employment.

What is to become of the boy if the present tendency to crowd him out of employment goes on? asks the N. Y. *Tribune.* Messengers with beards seem to be growing more numerous all the time, and the elevator boy has been large y replaced by the elevator man. Cash boys, once common in the city, have given way to cash girls to a great extent. The uniformed, brass-buttoned call-boys at the hotels are little more than a memory, and in their places are men. It is true there are still newsboys about the entrance to the bridge, and other places where there are generally crowds of people, but newswomen and newsmen are competing with them in ever-increasing numbers. Uptown the newsdealer has virtually driven the boys out of the business. With bootblacks the story is the same. A few of them still pursue their calling, but grown Italians have seized hold of the best corners, and with their big armchairs easily take away the business of their youthful rivals, whose customers have to balance themselves on one leg against a sharp corner of the building. There are a few boy peddlers of shoestrings and handkerchiefs, but this occupation is far more appropriate to those who have arrived at years when an amble is the natural gait. On trains there are still many lads who go about distributing illustrated papers, light novels and candy, and then go about again collecting them, incidentally selling a few of the articles, but even here the men are getting ahead of them. Yes, what shall become of the boy is a serious question. If the present movement toward his displacement continues the only thing left for him to do will be to grow up and become a man, but unfortunately this takes time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Bad Hand.

The widow had just said no.

"Life is a game," said Mr. Upson Downes, reflectively. "I thought it was drawn, and I drew for a queen, but it seems to be eucher for me."

"In that case," said the lady, consolingly, "you will have to go it alone."

"Yes, and what's worse," said Mr. Downes, "I can't take my partner's best card."

"I always knew you were a horrid mercenary thing," remarked the widow, as she cut out of the room and left Mr. Downes to shuffle sadly on his lonesome way.—*Puck.*

A Heavy Drop.

At Waterville, Mo., a 1,000-pound weight dropped from the clock in the Unitarian church, crushing the costly church organ beyond the possibility of repair.

At the primary scholarship examination in Bengal eight out of twenty scholarships were awarded to girls.

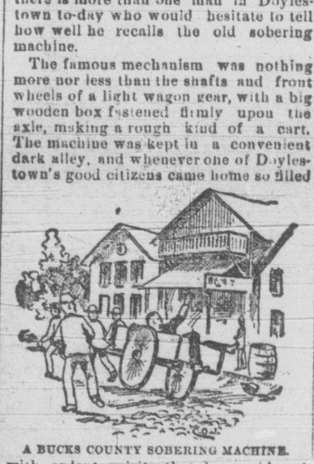
A SOBERING MACHINE.

Bucks County, Pa., Has a Scheme for Reforming the Jolly Good Fellows.

The winter crop of tramps in Bucks and Montgomery Counties is so abundant this year that ordinary measures for driving them out have proved futile, and the county authorities are studying how best they may dispose of the troublesome vagrants. On account of the extremely mild winter the tramps who usually seek a warmer clime in the cold months are hovering about the comfortable barns and haystacks in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, and are lodging also in the railroad stations and conveniently open freight-cars. The sober vagrants are troublesome enough, but the hundreds of intoxicated tramps are even worse to deal with, and they not only defy the orders to "move on," but also threaten violence to country folks whose farms they invade.

An old-time Bucks County farmer has suggested that a revival of the sobering machine that did effective work in Doylestown thirty or forty years ago might have a wholesome influence on the hordes of tramps and make them shun Bucks County as they would flee in terror from soap and water. Not many of the present generation in Doylestown are familiar with the sobering machine, but men who lived there in the '50s and early '60s readily remember the unique apparatus, and probably there is more than one man in Doylestown to-day who would hesitate to tell how well he recalls the old sobering machine.

The famous mechanism was nothing more nor less than the shafts and front wheels of a light wagon gear, with a big wooden box fastened firmly upon the axle, making a rough kind of a cart. The machine was kept in a convenient dark alley, and whenever one of Doylestown's good citizens came home so filled



A BUCKS COUNTY SOBERING MACHINE.

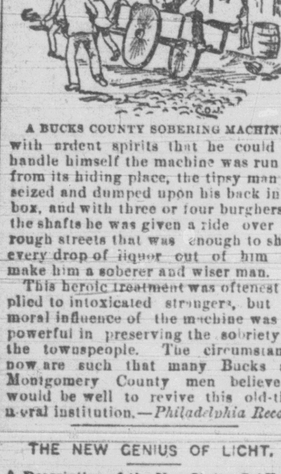
with ardent spirits that he could not handle himself the machine was run out from its hiding place, the tipsy man was seized and dumped upon his back in the box, and with three or four burghers at the shafts he was given a ride over the rough streets that was enough to shake every drop of liquor out of him and make him a soberer and wiser man.

This heroic treatment was oftenest applied to intoxicated strangers, but the moral influence of the machine was all-powerful in preserving the sobriety of the townspeople. The circumstances now are such that many Bucks and Montgomery County men believe it would be well to revive this old-time moral institution.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE NEW GENIUS OF LICHT.

A Description of the New Statue Set Up in Edison's Laboratory.

Among the many objects of interest to the visitor at the great laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, in West Orange, N. J., the first to attract attention is the remarkable statue that has recently been placed in position in the library. The statue attracted Mr. Edison's attention at the Paris Exposition, where it occupied the place of honor in the Italian Department. He was so much pleased with it that he purchased it, and it was shipped to this country, and now occupies the place of honor in the center of the magnificent library. It is entitled "The New Genius of Light," and was the work of an Italian artist, B. Bordiga of Rome, and was finished late in the fall of 1888. The subject is an allegorical one, and typifies the triumph of electricity over other means of illumination.



NEW GENIUS OF LIGHT.

It is the life-size figure of a graceful youth in the full vigor of early manhood, posed in a half recumbent position and partially supported by half extended wings, on the ruins of a broken gas lamp. The right arm is extended high above the head and holds aloft an incandescent lamp of fifty-candle power, the connecting circuits from which extend downward, and, partially supported by the left hand, continue to the base of the statue, where they are joined to a voltaic pile. About the base of the statue are grouped a telephone transmitter, a telegraph key, and a gear wheel. The whole is mounted on a pedestal three feet high. The modeling of the central figure is singularly strong and firm, and the finish is almost perfect—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Symptoms Alarmed Him.

Party on outside—Ah, Hector, why do you not come forth and share the cheese with your own Andromache?

Party on inside—Speak not of cheese to me! I've got the grip, and I know it!

The Supply of Parents.

Lucy (aged 11, who is reading a paper)—"It is perfectly dreadful!"

Father—"What's dreadful, Lucy?"

Lucy—"Another faithless wife, the mother of six children, runs off with a married man, who leave a large family behind. Dear me, if this don't stop pretty soon there will not be any parents left."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Beaver Falls man says he caught a rat by placing an apple-core with a string tied to it near the rodent's hole. Then he waited and watched until the rat came out and swallowed the core, string and all. The man then pulled on the string and killed the rat.

Dr. Frederick Bramann, who performed tracheotomy on Emperor Frederick in 1888, has now become Extraordinary Professor of Surgery in the University of Berlin. He was graduated in medicine and surgery barely ten years ago.

It Is a Fact.

It has been conceded by those who have tried it, by others who have watched its effect, by physicians who know its composition that Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla is without a single exception the best remedy ever offered to the public as a cure for all diseases arising from a state of blood impurity and disordered functions of the body. Its effect is always sure. It prevents eruptive tendencies. It assists digestion and the proper assimilation of food. It checks decay and ulcerative inclination whether of the lungs, kidneys or liver. It cures syphilis, scrofula, eczema, salt rheum, itch, dyspepsia, indigestion, inactive liver, weak kidneys, nasal and urinary catarrh, Bright's disease, nervousness, general debility, sleeplessness, melancholy, unnatural fatigue, loss of power, loss of memory, loss of appetite, loss of energy, etc., etc. Give it a trial: it will do would assist nature in her efforts to maintain health and strength until old age gently brings rest and quiet.

It is said that the French government has just given to the government of Russia the secret of its new smokeless powder and that the Russians are about to begin the manufacture of it upon a large scale, using imported workmen and being careful to exclude Germans and Jews from the factories. The basis of the powder is said to be sulphuric ether.

Syrup of Figs,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California Figs, combined with the medical virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Dr. Francis H. Brown of Boston, has devised a plan by which six deaf persons who formerly heard nothing of the sermon now hardly miss a word of it when they attend church. A large sound-receiver stands near the preacher, and branch speaking tubes run, by way of the floor, from it to each of the deaf persons.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

For Children and Pulmonary Troubles.

Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in Pulmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is unequaled."

Dr. F. H. Gardner, of Washburn, Aroostook County, Me., wears a coat made out of dog skins tanned by himself. There are nine canines less in the world than when he began to get ready to make his coat. He is now engaged in collecting the necessary furs to make a similar garment for his wife.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A New York publisher is shipping every year 50,000 American school books for the schools of Japan. The English classics are daily read in countries of which Shakespeare and Milton never heard.

I have used Bull's Sarsaparilla with entire success in cases of syphilitic, scrofulous and other skin and glandular diseases. It is the best medicine manufactured for that purpose.—James Moore, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

The Cocopah tribe of Indians of Lower California are killing each other and are without a chief. The moment old Colorow died trouble began, and it looks now as if the whole tribe will be cleaned out.

The U. S. Government makes regular purchases of "Tansill's Punch" for the army.

In diving to the bottom of pleasure we bring up more gravel than pearls.

A Lady in South Carolina Writes:

My labor was shorter and less painful than on two former occasion; physicians astonished; I thank you for "Mother's Friend." It is worth its weight in gold. Address the Bradfield Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. Sold by all druggists.

A horse fell into an abandoned shaft at Silver Fork, Nev., on Jan. 19th and lived nineteen days without food or drink. When rescued the animal was able to walk, and in a few hours was able to move about all right.

This is the world of seeds, of causes, and of tendencies; the other is the world of harvests and results and of perfected and eternal consequences.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

In the Congressional report upon the admission of Wyoming, many facts were given going to show her as richer in resources than any of her sisters, and no territory ever applied for statehood so thoroughly qualified. This report shows the capital, CHEYENNE, to be one of the wealthiest cities of her size in the world, as she is the most favored, and prosperous. The Union Pacific Railway is now constructing shops there, to cost $6,000,000 and employ 1000 men. This fact, coupled with the early admission of the State, is causing a rush to CHEYENNE, but her realty is still low. We have the best residence property in the city, and offer liberal inducements to those who will build dwellings to supply the immediate demand, and which will net twenty-five per cent. To induce a quick response, we will, on a limited number of blocks, take two-fifths in clear lands or chattels, a small cash payment, balance in one, two and three years. Call at our Cheyenne office, or address Interior Land and Immigration Company, Department B, Denver, Colorado.

A Paris bankrupt selected the doorsill of the morgue as a place for suicide.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Emperor Wilhelm has just decreed that ill-treatment of common soldiers by officers is to be severely punished.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 2c.

A one-legged man in a Louisville hospital claims to have once been the husband of Belle Starr, the female outlaw.

Hollow eyed little children, worms are gnawing at their vitals. Their pleading looks should make a mother quickly get them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

A hospital or home for animals is to be established in New York city. Paris and London each have extensive public and private hospitals for animals.

Fifteen contestants clad for the fray,
Armed with good steel and in battle array,
Striving for lucre, as brave Knights of old
Strove for their honors and medals of gold.
Driving each shining pun over the paper,—
Seeking to sound, as the most proper caper,
The praises of remedies known the world over—
From Paris to Calais, from Calais to Dover;
But each Knight vainly strives—language fails in description
Of the manifold virtues of "Favorite Prescription."

When ill or depressed with that "dragging-down" feeling, consequent upon weakness, suffering from headache, weak or lame back, and the many ills common to the weaker sex, take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or price ($1.00) returned. See printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

The Jewish population of Palestine has increased 70,000 in the last five years. In 1741 Palestine contained but 8,000 Jews; in 1883, 50,000; end of 1888, 70,000.

A Slight Cold,

if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.*

Search for diamonds is being made by the French government at the penal colony of New Caledonia. Machinery to bore down 1,500 feet has been provided.

The Cause of Pain.

An ache or pain is not of itself a disease, it is but a symptom, and warns the sufferer that there is something the matter with his physical organization. Weak kidneys, bad blood, and nervousness are frequently the source or cause of the many mysterious aching sensations that afflict the body. You can remove the cause of such distress by using B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm).

C. H. Robetts, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My kidneys were disordered and gave me excruciating pains. A sigle bottle or B. B. B. helped me wonderfully.

Wm. N. Nelson, McDonough, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. has benefitted my daughter very much. She was afflicted with severe nervousness. I think it the best family medicine."

W. R. Ellis, Brunswick, Ga., writes: "I have tried B. B. B. and it is a great thing for the blood. It also cured me of rheumatic pains."

Ceremonies are different in every country, but true politeness is everywhere the same.

A Burmese queen, Meebya, one of the wives of King Mindone Min, recently died and her body lay in state at Rangoon. The funeral service was impressive. The queen's body was cremated on a great funeral pile to the sounds of weird music.

The squirrel seeks a warmer clime by going to the sunny side of a tree.

An engagement is a delicate thing. You can't drop one without breaking it.

The man with a strong mind was asked to mind the baby, but doesn't mind it.

The true humorist never smiles; that is, unless somebody else pays for it.

It is not well for a stranger to go alone to a bank when he wishes to borrow a loan.

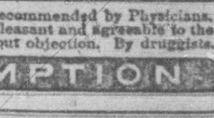
The Washington Star thinks "love and liquor that makes the world go round."

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Price 25 Cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE CELEBRATED
COTTON BLOOM GIN
RUNS EASY

The Cotton Balance Brush, which insures speed. This feature is peculiar to this Gin and is used on no other. They Never or Break the Bolt.
ARE FULLY GUARANTEED and DELIVERED FREE OF FREIGHT at any Station or the landing of any Regular Steamer in the South. If we have no Agent you address the General Southern Agent.
H. W. HUBBARD, Atl nta, Ga. Dallas, Tex.

Other sizes proportionately low. H. W. HUBBARD, Gen. Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Texas. Also Engines, Boilers, Corn and Feed Grinding Mills.


To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S

BILE BEANS
Use the SMALL SIZE (40 Little Beans to the dose). They are the most convenient; suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.
KISSING panel also of this picture by mail, 10 cents (coppers or stamps).
J. F. SMITH & CO.
Makers of "Bile Beans," St. Louis, Mo.

YOUR BABY
WILL love to use GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is as pleasant to take as lemonade. Children cannot refuse it. Never fails. Cures once taken. Costs you only half price of other Tonics. No purgatives required. Contains no Poisons.
Sold by all Druggists. WARNER'S

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.

TAR-OID
A new method of compounding Tar
CURE CURE for PILES, SALT RHEUM, Scaldhead, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Eczema, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Grippe, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, Kidney Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Debility, Impure Blood, Malaria, Fevers, Chills, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Worms, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Cancers, Erysipelas, Blood Poisoning, Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Pleurisy, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Felons, Whitlow, Ringworm, Tetter, Itch, Barber's Itch, Dandruff, Moth Patches, Freckles, Pimples, Blackheads, Chapped Hands, Rough Skin, Sunburn, Tan, Ivy Poisoning, Insect Bites, Stings, Poisonous Bites, Nettle Rash, Hives, Prickly Heat, Chafing, Excessive Perspiration, Offensive Breath, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Pleurisy, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Sc